Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 125 of Vol. V.] THURSDAY, May 8, 1794. [Whole No. 521.]

For Baltimore,
THE SNOW
BALTIMORE,
PERRY BENSON, Master.

Burthen about 140 tons, is intended to sail as soon as her inward cargo is discharged, unless freight should offer to detain her.

For freight apply to the Captain on board at Hamilton's wharf, or to
SAMUEL & MIERS FISHER.

Who have for Sale,
A FEW PIPES
Cargo Teneriffe wine
And a few pipes Sweet Do.
Excellent Sherry Wine in quarter casks
London Porter in 42 gallon casks
White and Red Lead and Spanish Brown
Tin plates in boxes
An assortment of East India Fans, Nankeens and Silks
With a general assortment of Merchandize as usual.
5th Mo. 5, 1794 dtf

For Sale or Charter,

The SHIP
ANDROMACHE,
(An American bottom)
John Moore, Master.

IS a stout good vessel, about two years old, burthen 232 tons, has only made three voyages, and may be sent to sea at a small expence. She may be seen at Vine-street wharf, and the terms made known by application to
WHARTON & LEWIS.
March 21. dtf

For Norfolk & Fredericksburgh,

The Brig
LITTLE SALLY,
JOHN EARL, Master.

A staunch good vessel, will sail in a few days. For freight or passage, apply to the master on board at Chesnut street wharf, or to
JOSEPH ANTHONY & SON.
March 31. dtf

For Amsterdam,

The new fast-sailing, copper-bottomed SHIP
ADRIANA,
K. Fitzpatrick, Master.

BUILT of live oak and cedar and was intended for a Liverpool Trader, will sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply on board at Walnut street wharf, or to
THOS. & JOHN KETLAND.

N. B. Passengers will be landed in England if required.
March 6, 1794 dtf

The following Certificate of the funded three per Cent Stock of the Domestic Debt of the United States standing on the books of the Treasury of the said United States, in the names of Donnald and Burton of London, merchants, and signed by Joseph Nourse, Register of said Treasury, to wit:—No. 5476, dated 24th August 1792 for 2959 dollars and 53 cents was transmitted from London in the ship Peter, Paul Hussey, master, bound for New York, and has been lost.—The Subscriber intending to apply to the Treasury of the United States to have the same renewed, desires all persons who are interested in the said certificate, to make their objections thereto, if any they have.
Francis Macy.
Philad. March 27. d6w

Just Imported,
In the Ship Apollo, Capt. Fitzpatrick, from Amsterdam, and now landing on Walnut-street wharf, viz.

GIN *in pipes,*
A few bales Holland Duck,
Ditto Oznaburgs,
Holland Sheeting,
Juniper Berries,
Glass Ware, viz. Tumblers and Mugs, various sizes.
Sheathing Paper,
Swedes Iron, square and flat bars,
Hair Ribband, No. 4.
Dutch Great Coats,
A quantity of Junk and Oakum, &c. &c.
FOR SALE BY
THOMAS KETLAND, Jun.

The above-mentioned Ship is for Sale—should application be made within a few days; otherwise she will take freight for Amsterdam.
March 1, 1794. d—tf

Wharton and Greeves,
Have removed their Counting House from Water street, to Morton's wharf,
Where they have for Sale,
Madeira and sherry Wine,
fit for immediate use
Gin in cases,
Souchong Tea,
Black Pepper,
Russia Matts,
Corks,
Jesuits Bark,
Coffee, and
Eighty Hhds. prime Tobacco.
May 5. d—6t.

Excellent CLARET,
In hogsheads and in cases of 50 bottles each.
ALSO,
A few cases Champaigne Wine;
MADEIRA,
In pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 111, South Front street.
Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

Advertisement.
The Editor of the American Star proposing to publish his paper DAILY, without any augmentation of the present price, is obliged to suspend the publication of it until the 15th inst. on account of some arrangements.
May 5 3t

City of Washington.
THE Subscribers to the Articles of Agreement of the "Columbian Society" are requested to meet at Mr. Richardet's Tavern in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the 26th day of the present month, at 12 o'clock in order to choose a board of Managers, &c. in conformity with the 9th article of their agreement.
James Greenleaf.

N. B. Dinner will be ordered on the Table at 3 o'clock, for such of the Subscribers as may choose to pass a social hour after the business of the day is finished.
May 5. dt26M.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber acquaints the gentlemen and ladies, Retailers of Dry Goods, that
On Monday the 12th inst.
At 9 o'clock in the morning, he will have ready for sale, at his Wholesale Warehouse, No. 117, north Second street, opposite to Messrs. J. W. and Wm. Gibbs,
A NEAT PARCEL
OF
DRY GOODS,
Just imported in the ship William Penn, from London,
Consisting of an assortment of
Sattins, modes & persians, narrow corded Dimities, and some India Muslins.
Louis Osmont,
Who has also for Sale,
A QUANTITY OF
Looking Glasses, Framed,
Claret in cases of superior quality,
Champaigne Wine, and a few
Boxes Spermaceti Candles.
May 7. dtf

Advertisement.
M. CARPENTIER, an inhabitant of St. Domingo, going to Baltimore in the stage, lost on his route the 5th inst. a POCKET BOOK containing several letters and papers, particularly a draft for 8250 livres or one thousand dollars, in favor of Messrs Zacharie Coupman and Co. of Baltimore.

Whoever shall return the pocket book and papers to M. Carpentier at Baltimore, or to the Printer hereof, shall be recompensed for their trouble.
May 7 d3t

FOR SALE,
BY MATHEW CAREY, No. 118, Market-Street,
An Essay on Slavery,
Designed to exhibit in a new point of view its effects on *morals, industry*, and the *peace of society*. Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of *freemen* to be much more *productive* than that of *slaves*; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the necessary conclusion, that slavery is *impolitic* as well as *unjust*.
PRICE 25 Cents. dtf
February 15.

Just Imported,
In the Ship *Edward*, Capt. *Crandon*, from St. Petersburg in Russia,
And now landing at South-street Wharf, viz.
HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETING,
RAVEN's DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,
HOG's BRISTLES.
AND FOR SALE BY
John Donnaldson,
No. 22, Walnut-street.
March 4, 1794. d1w3tawtf

UNITED STATES.

ALBANY.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the United States' Cavalry, to his friend in this City.

Lexington, (Ken.) March 5, 1794

"The main body of our army is cantoned on the S. W. branch of the Miami, six miles advanced of Fort Jefferson, and eighty from the river Ohio; we have also an established post on the field where St. Clair was defeated. The difficulty of transporting forage for the cavalry to the head of our line, induced the commander in chief, to send us to this place for winter quarters; and where we found people of fashion & hospitality. We have been ordered from this last month, and reached head quarters at Green Ville, the 17th, ult. It was intended the light troops should make an excursion into the enemies' country, destroy their towns and establish garisons &c. but unfavorable weather prevented, in consequence of which the dragoons were remanded back to their winter cantonments, where we arrived the first instant, after a march of 160 miles.

"The intention of the commander in chief will be effected no doubt by the legion, unless assurances of peace stop the intended blow.

"Arrests have raged at head quarters, some resignations have been accepted, several officers have been cashiered, many others have fallen by duelling. The day before I left head quarters, a duel was fought by a lieutenant in the first sub legion, with an officer of the same grade belonging to the third, which terminated in the sudden dissolution of both; this will cause a vacancy for the promotion of my friend V——r. Several valuable officers lay in the dust who have been shot in single combat, and it appears that neither the severe penalties of the law, nor a regard for a future state, are any restraint on this fashion. Men of fierce courage and high spirits, often upon trivial circumstances, seek for prompt revenge which proves fatal in its consequences. It is to this practice officers in general attribe the gentleness and complaisance, accompanied with that respectful attention of one officer to another which so generally prevails, and which it is said renders our situation in the army more agreeable than it would be without this custom: but what says sound reason and philosophy? we certainly often get rid of troublesome men this way, but they generally lay aside good characters before they fall.

"Our army is in high spirits, and have the greatest confidence in the commander in chief as well as in the other general officers. The cavalry is well formed, and is most assuredly a very fine corps. The resignation of Major Rudolph, our commandant of horse, I considered as a great loss; he was an officer of talents and high reputation in the army; he left our service and departed for France, where I believe he arrived in season to see the glorious defeat of the combined armies, by the bare legged freemen of the French Republic.

"Our park of artillery is in ample order, the officers generally well appointed, and men properly chosen for the service: the infantry and riflemen cannot be excelled in discipline and martial appearance. If war is the alternative with Britain, it may be considered a fortunate circumstance, that the U. S. have so fine a legion of regular troops embodied, prepared for any emergency.

"If England should drive us to the extremity to obtain compensation for her piratical captures of American vessels; and hostilities commence on our part, I do believe our army can reduce all the posts from Detroit to Quebec. But sir, I sincerely hope the calamity of war may be avoided, and that that haughty and imperious nation may satisfy our citizens for her unlawful seizures.

"Satisfaction to our commercial men will not answer alone, we must not suffer the western posts to remain in the possession of the British. The partial war we have heretofore carried on against the indians (if continued) will exhaust millions of money, and cut off thousands of lives to no effect; and unless we insist on the removal of garrisons which belong to a foreign power from our territory, we may expect no peace; and we shall certainly be under the necessity of using coercive measures ultimately, if they are not now surrendered.

"We sincerely hope our government will no longer suffer with impunity, a nation that pretends to be at peace with us, to occupy our forts; thro' the means of which they not only distress our trade, but make the merciless savages instrumental in butchering our defenceless inhabitants.

[*The two following Articles were omitted yesterday for want of room.*]

From the General Advertiser.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

How are the people of the United States indebted to the member from Massachsetts for his panegyric upon them; for if the people that he represents possess the same sentiments with himself, every man contrasted with them must feel himself highly flattered by the comparison. If to consider a representative as *omniscient omnipotent and immaculate* constitutes an excellence in their creed, the people to the southward will not vie with them in this excellence. If to consider the government as one thing, and the people as an inferior and another thing is one of the praiseworthy attributes in their character, it is to be hoped the citizens of the other states will not attempt to rival them in such virtue. If to consider a public debt as a public blessing, and that every consideration of liberty, honor, and public good should yield to it, be among the eminent qualities which distinguish them, certainly the citizens of other states would not offer such incense at the shrine of Mammon as to attempt to eclipse them.

If to consider British systems as objects of imitation, and British measures as objects of praise are characteristicks of republicanism, none but a Massachusettensis, in America will seek such a price for fame. But for the honor of Massachusetts, nay for the honor of the United States it cannot be presumed that such representatives speak their sentiments; indeed their own declaration, nay their own conduct evidences the contrary; for no man who affects to treat the opinions of his constituents with contempt, can possibly speak their sentiments, or consult their feelings or their interests.

This solemn representative, who supposes that he has monopolized all the wisdom and all the virtue of America to himself, and some of his colleagues, will remember that a fool will sometimes detect a wise man, and that the *folly* of the Americans will discover in him an arrogance, and affectation of wisdom, which characterise impotence rather than genuine ability.

From a Correspondent.

The impudence of certain correspondents in Mr. Bache's paper, is not as surprising as the ignorance they discover. That they should have ingenuity enough to draw false conclusions, and render them at least puzzling is not surprizing—but that they should venture the disgrace that attends a gross misrepresentation of what is said in Congress, displays a hardihood of pen rarely met with. The member from Massachusetts did not hold up Massachusetts as the model—nor the republicanism of that state as the model of republicanism. He drew a beautiful picture of *Connecticut*, which every observer who knows that state perceived the justice of—He neither held himself or his colleagues up as standards of any sort of excellence—but while the delicacy of the member witheld any such remarks, others who spurn at the feelings of envy are at liberty to say that those who misrepresent that member, will never by their own talents excite the admiration which has uniformly followed the speeches of the member from Massachusetts.

Citizen Mangourit late Consul of the French Republic at Charleston, was addressed by the Democratic Society of that City, in terms expressive of their friendship and esteem, on the arrival of his successor.

Gen. Adv.

Foreign Intelligence.

COMMUNE OF PARIS.

19 Ventose, March 9.

The Commandant-General stated, that he had this day invested the Palace of Equality (Palais Royal) with 1200 men, and apprehended 130 muscadins. On his arrival the shop-keepers wanted to shut up their shops, which he forbade. On his

departure, he asked them if they had left nothing? They answered—Nothing; and all was now quiet.

Chaumette said, there was plenty of game, poultry, and bacon in the Palace of Equality, which the council ordered to be carried to the public markets.

GENERAL ORDERS.

THE armed force shall watch carefully all those who excite to pillage the egg and butter carts as they come to market. It is hoped that national justice will punish those who stir up anarchy and the dissolution of society. For a month past, strange faces have appeared in Paris. It is the duty af good citizens to keep a vigilant eye on this new breed. I invite my brothers in arms to live in union and fraternity, to serve the public weal, and to defend our common country against those who wish to be masters of it, in order to deliver it to new oppressors.

HENRIOT, Commandant-General.

LONDON, March 19.

According to the report of Barrere to the Convention on the 6th, and of Amar on the 9th instant, some uneasiness had pervaded the minds of the people, with respect to provisions, which did not arrive in sufficient plenty.—This scarcity having been attributed to the manœuvres of disaffected persons, resident in the palace, formerly called the Palais Royal. Henriot, accompanied by the armed force of the different sections, went thither in the afternoon of the 10th, and blocked up all the avenues, and made a general search. The number of disaffected persons found there, is said to be above one hundred. The search not being concluded in the evening, the citizens of course remained under arms, and the avenues of the Palais were still blocked. If such an event deserve the name of an insurrection, such insurrections have often taken place without producing any important effects. The Palais Royal has always been supposed to be the resort of disaffected persons, and it is generally searched once every two months.

The people of Paris appear to be by no means disposed to an insurrection. Hebert, popular as he is, has been foiled in his endeavors to produce one against Camille Desmoulins, Fabre d' Eglantine, and other deputies: and when an address was published by the administrators of the police, on the 6th instant, requiring the people to rally round the Convention, the popular societies of each section unanimously resolved to obey the requisition.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

16 Ventose, March 6.

Barrere rendered an account of the infamous manœuvres of conspirators. In Paris, says he, manuscript papers are circulated in the markets, and they have the audacity to recommend the choice of a chief. At Havre we have discovered the means employed by the merchants and bankers to debase the National Representation, and depreciate assignats. We know the sources of the fictitious scarcity which is felt. The guilty are arrested, and are now on their way to the Revolutionary Tribunal. At Lille, Maubeuge, and Landrecis, the culprits in correspondence with the ci-devant nobles, with Pitt and with Cobourg, have likewise been taken up. In vain does Pitt try to famish us—let us watch over our generals, and purify the staff. The people will have a Republic and Democracy; let them triumph, and by one general movement crush their enemies.—Barrere observed, that the report on Chabot and others now in prison, should be made without loss of time; and he proposed the following decree:

The National Convention, after having heard the report of its committee of public safety, decrees:

The public accuser of the revolutionary tribunal is charged with taking immediate measures against those who are circulating manuscript pamphlets about the markets and streets, which are destructive of the liberties and peace of good citizens, and the national representation.

The authors of these conspiracies, as well as those who breathe distrust among the people who bring provisions to Paris, shall be instantly prosecuted.

A report shall be made in three days, of the measures adopted.

The committee of public safety shall immediately make a report on the means of strengthening the hands of government, and preserving the people from the intrigues of conpirators.

PROCLAMATION.

Of Perreau, General in Chief of the Army of the West; dated Nantes, 28 Pluviose.

"Citizens, the time of deceiving is past. I promised you the naked truth; and it is as follows:

"The march of the columns ordered to traverse the Vendee country has been the means of destroying 6000 rebels who were scattered about, the re-taking of a very important post in the interior of the country, and the capture of an immense quantity of baggage. The banditti, who had the audacity to enter Chollet, by striking terror into the garrison, have bit the dust. They have been slain by a division detached from the army of the north, commanded by general Cordelier, whom I sent in pursuit of them.

"Another division, under General Duquesnoy, has put to flight the main body of Charette's army, in the thicket, and killed 8 or 900 of them. On the 26th Pluviose, General Cordelier put 15 or 1600 banditti to the bayonet near Beauprean, which has very much weaked La Roche Jaquelin's army. Three hundred of the rebels have just been shot in the forest of Pince; and many other advantages have been gained by General Haxo.

"The trifling ill successes we have experienced and which have been so much exaggerated, do not deserve notice. There are still some numerous parties in the Vendee, who are so much more dangerous, as they alone occupy the right banks of the Loire. My predecessors has allowed them too long a time to repose. We must yet make very strong efforts to terminate this war; but if the soldiers will only fight courageously, and the principal officers second my orders; if all the constituted authorities will join me, and if the Patriots are not misled. I swear that all shall be well."

March 7.

In consequence of some seditious movements which have lately appeared in this capital, the administration of Police have issued the following

PROCLAMATION:

"Citizens! Some new plots are at work. The enemies of Liberty are every where uniting. Wicked men do not content themselves alone to monopolize and create a fictitious scarcity, but they attempt to take advantage of their crimes, by exciting the people to insurrection.—Anonimous letters are in general circulation, in which it is recommended to disarm the citizens to dissolve the Convention and the Constituted Authorities, and to demand a Chief. Judge what must be the tendency of such writings and expressions?

"Citizens! It is time for you to rally, with more strength than ever, around the Convention—give confidence to your Magistrates; let every man watch, and soon will your enemies be forced to hide themselves in their lurking places!"

(Signed)

The Administration of Police.

Several Sections have, by proclamation, invited all the Citizens to carry to their respective committees the different copper utensils that they do not use, in order that cannon may be made of them.

No person who held a pension under the ancient government is to have a certificate of civism hereafter, unless he can prove that he has done some good act in favor of the Revolution.

The same scarcity of meat still continues. A capon has been sold for 47 livres, at the palace of Egalite, and a calf's pluck for 20 livres.

From Toulon we learn that the Le Hereux and Bonnet Rogeu are at sea. The Sans Culotte, the Genereux and Languedoc, three more ships of the line, are fitting out; and a great number of other ships of war are upon repair there. A great number of transports are also fitting out there; but it is not known whether they are destined for Corsica or Genoa.

At Brest, the fleet had a signal to be ready to sail on the 23d ult. and a convoy of upwards of 100 vessels arrived there, without any accident, from Bourdeaux.

BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS,

March 17.

LA FAYETTE.

GENERAL Fitzpatrick said that the motion which he had to propose to the House for their consideration might possibly call for an apology, did not the extraordinary circumstances of the times call for extraordinary proceedings; but he trusted, that if he could convince the House, that the measure which he should propose for their adoption, was not merely a measure of humanity, but also of wisdom and policy, they would have no hesitation in concurring with him. What had called him forward particularly with the present motion was, a long friendship with one of the unfortunate objects of it, Monsieur La Fayette, a friendship which he has never yet had any reason to repent having formed. This unfortunate gentleman, with three others, were kept in close confinement by the king of Prussia, and to endeavour to procure their release, was the object of the present motion. There was one fact with which the generality of the gentlemen in that House were not acquainted, which was that when the king of Prussia had been applied to for the release of these gentlemen, he had answered, that they were not his prisoners alone, but the prisoners of the Confederated Powers, without whose consent he could not release them. Upon this head we had the declaration of a right hon. gentleman, (Mr. Pitt) as a member of the Privy council, but this was not quite sufficient; he wished for something more for the public satisfaction. In order to shew the good policy of endeavoring to procure the liberation of Monsieur La Fayette he must trespass on the patience of the House, while he related the tenor of that gentleman's conduct from the commencement of the French Revolution to the day of his confinement, in which it would clearly appear, that he had never departed from the straight line of honour and virtue. To the particular observation of his conduct he had been led by that friendship which had so long subsisted between them, and which had induced him to watch it with an anxious eye. Any person who had considered the affairs of France, must see there were four classes of men in that country; the first grand division was into Royalists and Republicans, the Royalists were again sub-divided into those who were advocates for the ancient despotism, and those who were the advocates of a limited monarchy; the Republicans again were divided into those who wished for a popular form of government by a representative assembly, and those who professing democratic principles, had established the present tyranny which exists in that country. No man would hesitate to declare which of these governments should be preferred, that no member of that house would hesitate to declare his abhorrence of a despotism of whatever kind, whether of an individual or body of men; and to give praise to a limited monarchy, under which we had enjoyed so many and continued blessings; from the conduct of La Fayette it was best to be seen which of these parties he espoused. Monsieur La Fayette, he confessed, had been greatly instrumental in bringing about the revolution of France, and he believed that there were very few in this country, who did not approve of it in the first stage; beyond a doubt they had in view the government and constitution of this country, when they formed theirs anew, but from a vain hope of excelling that which had stood the test of time, and procured general happiness to those who lived under it, they went too far, and laid in the foundation of their constitution the seeds of its dissolution. He stated that the massacres of the 5th and 6th October had been objected against La Fayette as a crime; what had been his conduct? he was at that time commander of the National Guards; he did every thing in the power of man, to prevent the horrid scene which took place; he had been up sixty hours, fifteen of which he had been on horseback, nature, worn out with fatigue, required some repose; he ventured to lie down for an hour. in the interim the tumult recommenced, and the mischief was done. It has been alledged by his enemies, that he retired to give an opportunity for the commission of their violence, but this he denied could be the case. What had been his conduct when the Jacobin Club had attempted to get an ascendency over the National Assembly, and had actually proceeded to violence at the *Champ de Mars?* he repressed the rioters at the head of the Guards. After this when he found that the Jacobin party was getting fast into power, and that many of the Guards were favorable to that faction, he resigned his command; but he afterwards re-assumed it, at the express solicitation of all the well disposed people of Paris, and of the Royal Family themselves.

It had been objected against him also, that he sent an officer after the King and Queen, when they attempted to make their escape. This he was by his situation in a manner compelled to do; but his subsequent conduct showed how much he was the friend of Lewis, for when after his capture, it was proposed to try him and bring him to execution, he boldly declared in the assembly, that if they took such a step, that at the head of the National Guard he would the next day proclaim Louis the XVII. this bold and firm declaration, for that time put a stop to their proceedings. The Jacobin party had done every thing in their power to render this man friendly to their designs, but in vain. The last public act of which he took notice, was his conduct previous to the 10th of August. The King, when he found his power almost reduced to nothing, and that all was in the most dangerous and critical situation, dispatched on the 5th of August, a messenger to La Fayette, who was then at the head of the army, as to the only friend upon whom he could rely, and as his last resource. The messenger did not reach the camp till the 8th, which was too late, for on the 10th the kingly power was completely annihilated. Commissioners from the Convention came to La Fayette, offering him any terms, and every honor which might flatter his ambition, if he would join their party, but he refused. But what was his conduct? he resolved to stay no longer at the head of the army, nor would he lead them against his country! but nevertheless he thought it his duty to place it in a state of security, which he effectually did; insomuch that general Clairfait, thinking the moment of retreat would be a good time to attack the enemy, found them so advantageously posted, that he thought it best to desist. If he had delivered up the commissioners to the enemies off his country, or surrendered his army, his virtues might have been the subject of a manifesto, or if he had carried off the money chest of the army he might have found an asylum; but having discharged the duty of a good citizen and friend to his country, his reward has been a dungeon. He next adverted to the place where he was made prisoner, in a neutral country, the Bishoprick of Liege: under what circumstances? Why under a promise from the Austrian garrison, to whom he credulously trusted, of protection and support, he was, however, with those officers to the amount of forty, who accompanied him made prisoners, from thence they were conducted to a post where the Prussians were then in power, who claimed La Fayettee and his companions as the prisoners of the king their master. These gentlemen were not taken as prisoners of war, but prisoners of state, for all were dismissed except La Fayette, and three others who had been members of the constituent Assembly, and were now actually confined under the denomination of state prisoners. He lamented the cruelty with which those unfortunate men were treated, confined in subterraneous dungeons, denied the pleasure of mutual intercourse; and till lately, when they have been, as an extraordinary favour, permitted under the severest restrictions, to breathe the fresh air for about an hour each day; refused to see the light of heaven; and the only crime these gentlemen had committed, was being the friends of that constitution, we say we wish to restore.—He observed, that we were bound to use our power to liberate those men by the declaration of his Majesty to the people of France, in which he promises protection to the friends of the constitution of 1789; and those men had shewed themselves its most strenuous supporters; for they had ventured their fortunes, their lives, and have lost their liberty for the cause. He contended that the people of France could not possibly have any reliance upon the promises of this country, when they see the very great advocates of the constitution incarcerated and treated in the most cruel manner by our allies, without any interference whatever on our part. He said, that our violence had drawn from the cause of royalty, many of its best friends and most able supporters, and drove them to defend the cause of Republicanism. He was certain the best mode for this country to shew the excellence of its constitution and the attachment of Englishmen to the cause of true freedom, wherever it might exist, would be to interpose in behalf of those unfortunate men, and convince mankind in general, of the great blessing of an humane and benevolent prince.

The best way to convince the atheists of France of the superiority of Religion, would be by shewing them the practical exercise of one of its chiefest virtues—Charity to the oppressed. There was one thing upon which he had not yet touched, which was the conduct of General La Fayette during the war with America, but this he did not think could operate against him in the mind of any liberal man; there might be found for him a good apology, he was at the time of entering a volunteer in the American army, but nineteen, the subject of a kingdom where military fame was so much prized, his conduct winked at, if not approved and encouraged by his master; he was certain that if any proposition could have been made for preserving the life of that unfortunate King, no man would have the cruelty to have objected to him, his conduct during the American war. He then recapitulated the several arguments he had used, and concluded by moving—"That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, representing that the detention of Mr. La Fayette, &c. was an act of great cruelty and injustice; that their liberation would tend much to the advancement of the common cause; and that his Majesty would be pleased to take such wise steps as he in his Royal Wisdom might deem fit, to procure their enlargement."

Colonel Tarleton seconded the motion. In doing so, he professed to decline entering into the general circumstances o French affairs; of the cause s which led to the various scenes which took place in

that unfortunate country, or of the effects which followed them. He ſhould forbear to enter into a minute inveſtigation of that infamous combination of tyrants, the treaty of Pilnitz, which, at a time when France was about to eſtabliſh and enjoy ſomething like a temperate and rational freedom, in exchange for their former tyranny, roufed by its unjuſtifiable aggreſſions, the free ſpirit of enthuſiaſm, into the rage of madneſs, and gave riſe to all thoſe ſcenes of horror which have ſince deſolated the half of Europe. At this period, General Fayette found himſelf at the head of the arms of France, by the unanimous voice of his country, for the purpoſe of repelling thoſe invaders. To prove the General's ſentiments at this period, he read an extract of a letter written by him from the entrenched camp of Maubeuge, upon the occaſion of debates upon the degree of power to be entruſted to the king. In this letter he ſtated that he was for preſerving the Monarchy, ſtrictly hereditary as heretofore; that the King ſhould be at liberty to chuſe his Miniſters, and not have the creatures of a faction forced upon him againſt his will. Theſe he ſtated to be his ſentiments, which he found it neceſſary at that time to declare, leſt the uncertain events of the war ſhould hereafter put it out of his power ſo to do. This letter excited againſt him in Paris the reſentment of the Jacobins, who now firſt began to rear their head, and produced an accuſation of Fayette before the Aſſembly. Upon this occaſion, what did that General do? Inſtead of marching to Paris at the head of the army, which attached to him as they were at that period, he might have eaſily done, and made every thing ſubſervient to his will; he ſet off and preſented himſelf almoſt unattended before the Convention. He there ſo well defended himſelf againſt his accuſers, as to call forth their unanimous acquittal and approbation, and thus for while truth obtained a triumph over villainy and treachery. But this was of ſhort duration. Upon his return to the army, he quickly found his enemies had not been idle, but taking advantage of his abſence, had corrupted the troops, and poiſoned their minds againſt the man whom ſo lately they adored. In order to regain their good opinion, he publiſhed an addreſs, in which he ſtill more explicitly explained his ſentiments, calling upon them, in his own emphatic terms, "To chuſe between their King and Petion." This alſo failing, he reſolved upon the only ſtep left an honeſt man to chuſe. Inſtead of abandoning his principles, and taking advantage of the ſituation he held, he reſolved to ſacrifice every thing to the preſervation of them and to fly his country, which he could no longer ſerve, as thoſe principles dictated.—This reſolution, after communicating to a few friends, he accordingly put in execution, accompanied by them.

He paſſed all the French out poſts, and was on his way for Holland, whence he purpoſed taking refuge in America, that laſt aſylum for liberty, when he was intercepted by an Auſtrian patrole. He was at firſt treated with ſome ſhare of lenity, but afterwerds was treated with all the ignominy and cruelty deſcribed by his Hon. Friend. Upon this detail he conceived the injuſtice and cruelty with which he was treated muſt be apparent to all; and he hoped, that at a time when we were treating with Pruſſia, poſſibly for the purpoſe of parting with our treaſure, that we would interfere, and endeavour to reſcue him from thoſe horrors with which he is unmeritedly loaded. He could, from his perſonal knowledge of the unfortunate General during his reſidence at Paris, ſay much of his virtues, his integrity, his attachment to the cauſe of true and temperate liberty, and his admiration of this country; but he too well knew the generous ſympathy of Britiſh Boſoms towards unmerited ſufferings, to urge the feelings upon this occaſion; he therefore contented himſelf with ſeconding the motion of his Hon. Friend upon the grounds he had already ſtated.

(To be continued.)

PHILADELPHIA,
MAY 8.

In conſequence of the propoſition adopted by the Houſe of Repreſentatives in Congreſs for impoſing an exciſe on Snuff, Manufactured Tobacco, and Refined Sugar; a notification is publiſhed, calling on the various deſcriptions of manufacturers in Philadelphia to aſſemble THIS AFTERNOON at 5 o'clock at the State Houſe, to deviſe and purſue ſuch lawful meaſures, as the nature of the caſe ſhall require.

The account of two perſons having been tarred and feathered in Norfolk, as lately publiſhed, the General Advertiſer of this morning ſays, is without foundation.

Sunday laſt the Mercury was up to 87—laſt night there was a ſevere froſt.

A reſolution for the ceſſation of the embargo, from and after the day of May inſt. was laid on the table of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States the day before yeſterday by Mr. Swift.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, May 7.

On Monday afternoon, while the citizens of New-York, were employed in removing an 18 pounder from the dock on Governor's Iſland, to the battery on the oppoſite ſide, a young man, a Tanner by trade, who was at the drag-rope, ſtumbled and fell, and before he could recover himſelf, one of the wheels of the carriage on which the cannon was ſlung ran over him, which, paſſing acroſs one of his thighs, broke it inſtantly.—He was immediately taken into a houſe near by, attended by two French doctors who happened to be then preſent, and had his wound dreſſed; after which he was brought to this city, and other phyſicians appointed to take charge of him: There are ſome hopes that he will ſurvive, notwithſtanding his wound is very bad. The Patriotic will doubtleſs contribute to his relief.

A ſloop of Mr. Jackſon's arrived here yeſterday from Guadaloupe in 23 days, informs that St. Pierres was taken by the Britiſh forces, after immenſe ſlaughter on both ſides; they then proceeded for Baſſeterre, which we fear, muſt inevitably ſhare the ſame fate. The mate of the above ſloop came off in ſuch haſte, as to leave the captain behind.

By the brig from St. Euſtatia, we hear that it was currently reported there, and believed, that St. Lucie had likewiſe been captured; and that the Britiſh had put the garriſon to the ſword:—Several captains and mates of veſſels, which had been priſoners in Martinico during the whole ſiege, came paſſengers in the above brig.

At a late *civic* feaſt in Philadelphia, among other democratic toaſts, was the following:

"May every free nation conſider a public debt as a public *curſe*, and may the man who would aſſert the contrary opinion, be conſidered as an enemy to his country."

This is ſpeaking very plain! If the debt is a *curſe*, it follows that it ought to be *expunged!* The debt is the price of our Independence; is our Independence a *curſe?* Anſwer this queſtion, ye Jacobins: Then anſwer another. If a public debt is a public curſe, why do you openly and violently urge for a war, that muſt inevitably *augment*, probably *double* that debt? Anſwer this queſtion or bluſh for your *contradictions*.

BALTIMORE, May 5.

On Sunday afternoon arrived in this port from London, the ſhip Republican, Capt. Gardner, in whom came paſſengers, Mr. & Mrs. Chalk, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Beverly, Meſſrs. Robert Field, Wm. Edwards, John Hahn and Son, Richard Hayman, Joſeph Carnall, and James Wilks.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, March 9.

On the 7th inſtant, the Council General of the Commons iſſued the following

ORDER.

The Council General of the Commons, conſidering the neceſſity there is for providing with meat women who are with child, in labour, the nurſes, and the ſick, of both ſexes, decrees—

1ſt. There ſhall be diſtributed daily to all the ſections of Paris, proportionate to their population, beef, veal and mutton.

2d. There ſhall be killed an ox, two calves, and a ſheep, in addition, for the ſick in the houſes of arreſt.

3d. The meat ſhall be delivered under the ſuperintendence of civil committees, who ſhall deliver it only after having the caſe properly atteſted by the officers of health.

4th. The adminiſtration of ſubſiſtence is charged to overſee the mode of killing, the diſtribution, and the ſale of meat.

In the ſame ſitting, a citizen complained, that commiſſioners had paid him a viſit, and intimidated him with puniſhment becauſe he had not ſown his garden with potatoes inſtead of peas and lettuces.

Chaumette ſaid, that he was ſorry to hear the orders of the council had been ſo much perverted—which were only intended to allow the civil magiſtrates to make revolutionary viſits, but not to deſtroy.

The Jacobin and Cordelier Clubs, are now in the moſt ſtrict alliance. On the 7th, Collet d'Herbois was deputed from the Jacobins to the latter club, and was received with acclamation. He ſaid, that in future Jacobins and Cordeliers ſhould fight under the ſame banners—united in heart and in principle. He obſerved on the general cry about Paris of an inſurrection, and ſaid—

"But under what circumſtances do they talk of an inſurrection! At a moment, when Pitt and Cobourg, hovering like birds of prey to devour France, are throwing apples of diſcord among good citizens, whom they are arming one againſt another; at a moment, when reports are ſpread abroad, that the Jacobins and Cordeliers are about to fight a deadly combat with each other; at a moment, when Pitt, with the trumpet of a Daniel, is prophefying an inſurrection in France; at a moment, when Kings, foaming on their thrones, are indignant at not having overturned the coloſſus which threatens them! Ah! brethren and friends, inſtead of talking of inſurrection, let your wants be made known to the fathers of the people, and they ſhall be relieved!"

Hebert mounted the tribune, and loudly exclaimed againſt the enemies of Liberty; who ſtrive to ſpread abroad that there exiſts a difference between the Cordeliers and the Jacobins. He denounced to the patriots the paper of public ſafety, which mutilates and totally changes the ſenſe of what paſſes at the Cordeliers, with counter-revolutionary intentions.

The Preſident, in token of union, gave the *fraternal* kiſs to the Jacobins deputed to the Cordeliers; and the ſociety reſolved that it would on the morrow ſend a deputation to the Jacobins.

The General of Diviſion *du Drut*, Commandant at Douay, has written to the Committee of Public Safety, as follows:

"To combat our enemies, we muſt have arms—and to purſue, we muſt have ſhoes:—We want both."

NATIONAL CONVENTION.
Sitting of March 8.

The Repreſentatives of the People, Bernard wrote from Dijon,—

"That being informed, that the Ariſtocrats of Dijon continued to dignify each other with the titles of Baron, Count, and Marquis, he charged a judge to make information, from which it reſults, that not only theſe preſcribed qualifications were revived, but alſo that ſome of theſe enemies of the Revolution uttered the moſt atrocious calumnies againſt the National Convention, and Conſtituted Authorities. I have ordered, ſays he, ſeventeen of the moſt culpable to be delivered up to the Revolutionary Tribunal. I promiſe to ſend the ſame way all who may deſerve it."

Referred to the Committee of general Safety.

The female Citizen Dominiqe Soulier, announced, that ſhe poſſeſſed a ſecret to make ſalt petre, of plants which abounded in the fields, and are not eaten by the cattle.—Referred to the Committee of General ſafety.

For the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

Mr. FENNO,

In ſome places it ſeems to be thought a duty to make news to help the French kill their enemies. Norfolk has greatly diſtinguiſhed itſelf in the way of nice work, and the Bruſſels Gazette has diſplayed it to great advantage, but the reader who may be termed in the Congreſs phraſe, the conſumer of the goods, has a hard time of it if he is obliged to believe as well as read it. Yet ſeveral paragraphiſts ſeem to be very angry becauſe the detected attempts to deceive the public have met with ſome grave rebuke and more ridicule. The want of faith in the wonderful news that is ſo important and weighty or ſo brittle and precious that it could not be truſted to the expreſs, is called want of good diſpoſition towards our good ally; the ſlowneſs of our belief is *a ſtratagem to alienate our affections from France.* The believers who chide us in the Bruſſels Gazette, think we can gulp down a whale as eaſily at they can. Now ſir, I do really wiſh France the bleſſings of liberty. My heart does not reproach me with the ſecret ſin of enmity to liberty in that country or in this, or indeed in any other. To be ſure I would not own it, if I harbored ſuch enmity, but I would try to repent and grow better. But what am I to do to enlarge my ſwallow of faith? the ſtories in the Bruſſels Gazette ſtick in my throat, and would abſolutely choak me, if I were to perſiſt in forcing them down. I am adviſed by one of the club that upholds that Gazette to follow their example and I ſhall overcome all my difficulties, for that perſons who can tell great ſtories can believe them. By exerciſing my invention, I ſhall ſtrengthen my faith. Full of this notion, I had reſolved to prepare a batch of pretty ſtories for publication in the Bruſſels Gazette; and after having cudgelled my brains for ſome time, I offered the fruits of my ſtudy to the editor; to my great ſurprize however, he rejected them, ſaying that he had on hand more marvellous events, alarming hints and conjectures, paragraphs of the contents ſecret diſpatches &c. than he could market in a year. In a word he was ſo overſtocked with fable, that he ſhould be obliged to burn one half of what he had on hand, as the Dutch are ſaid to burn their ſpices to prevent a fall of price by the glut. He had he ſaid already ſuffered by going too far, for the public would not believe the whole of any intelligence at preſent, unleſs it was more than a quarter part true. Formerly a daſh of truth would do—juſt enough to ſwear by. Witneſs the late National Gazette deceaſed, of glorious memory.

If one will not, another will ſaid I, Now Mr. Fenno, I offer you my ſervices. Your paper ſeems to be very bare and lean in the department of wonders, I will furniſh you on reaſonable terms with home made foreign news; or I will take the foreign made, as the raw material, and work it up my own way. I will play the devil with our trade, worſe than all the privateers. I warrant you, I will help the trade in tar and feathers. The officers of our government ſhall be blacker than the Tar; I will not ſpare one of them, not *one* ſir, that is *worth hunting*. I would not ſhoot a blue jay while the Eagle is to be come at, ſo let the Preſident take care of himſelf. I will make toaſts before or after a feaſt, for publication: I will draw up plans of demoniac clubs, reſolutions and addreſſes for ſuch clubs. Let me have only one column in your gazette, and I will raiſe more ſuſpicions againſt the Congreſs men, than all the other columns ſhall be able to counteract. I will uſe no colour but lampblack, and paint nothing but devils: my pen ſhall be againſt the government, and your 25,000 ſelect corps for it, and I engage to beat them. Take me into your pay Mr. Fenno, and we will be the combined powers againſt American liberty. But if liberty will be reaſonable, I mean generous, and pay better than you will, I will engage to ſupport her cauſe: for as I ſaid before, I harbour no enmity againſt her. If you incline to treat with me, I am willing to ſend you ſome ſpecimens of my ingenuity; I will ſhew for inſtance, that a monarchy is to be kept up in America with a paper nobility and a negro commonalty. I will prove that the Conſtitution will not allow you to adopt any good meaſures. I will ſhew how debts public and private may be paid without paying. Do but name your ſubject and I will ſhew you what the witch of Endor could not. How a good conſcience ſhall torment a man by expoſing him to perſecution: and when I conjure up ſpirits *pall'd in the dunneſt ſmoke of*——a kitchen without a chimney, to preſide at clubs, they ſhall ſeem angels of light.

ASMODEUS.

From an ENGLISH *Paper.*

THE GENERALS.

Firſt *General* BRUNSWICK made a ſad campaign—
Then *General* COBOURG took the field in vain!
Next, *General* WURMSER bid the troops advance,
And *General* YORK declar'd he'd conquer *France:*
All the vain efforts of theſe *Generals* paſt—
We reſt our *Hope forlorn*—on—*General* FAST.

J.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

CLEARED.

Sch'r Favorite, Folger, Frederickſburgh

Captain Bunker, in 63 days from Dublin, informs, that the ſhip General Waſhington, Capt. Geddes, with a number of paſſengers, was to ſail about the 25th of March; and the brig Betſey, Gordon, about the ſame time, both bound to this port.

☞ *In the Journal of the Senate of the United States publiſhed yeſterday—after the motion by Mr. Martin, the words in the copy* "It paſſed in the negative"—*were inadvertently omitted.*

NEW THEATRE.

TO-MORROW EVENING,
May 9.
Will be performed,
An OPERA, called

Inkle and Yarico.

With the original Overture and Accompaniments.
In act 2d. will be introduced a Characteriſtic Pantomime Dance, incidental to the piece compoſed by Mr. Francis, by Meſſrs. Darley, Darley jun. Bliſſett, De Moulin, Warrell, Lee, and Francis.
With new Scenero, Dreſſes and Decorations.
The Scenery deſigned and executed by Mr. Miloourne.
To which will be added,
A FARCE, called

Lovers Quarrell's;
OR,
Like Maſter, Like Man.

126

128

ADVERTISEMENT.

SALES at NEW-YORK, by A. L. BLEECKER & SONS,

On Thursday the 15th May next at Twelve o'clock at the Tontine Coffee House,

THE FOLLOWING

Tracts of Land,

In Watkins and Flint's purchase, in the county of Tioga, state of New York.

The		containing	acres.
Southwest quar. of	Township No. 2,		9,424
Northwest do.	do.	4,	5,647
Northeast do.	do.	6,	10,525
Southwest do.	do.	7,	9,000
Southwest do	do.	8,	3,950
Northwest do.	do.	8,	6,250
Southeast do.	do.	9,	6,250
Southeast do.	do.	10,	9,000
Northwest do.	do.	10,	10,475
			70,521

These lands are rapidly encreasing in value; large settlements are already made in several of the townships; the goodness of soil, and the advantages in point of situation being so well known, render any further description unnecessary. A map of the tracts and conditions of sale may be seen at No. 10, Queen street, New-York.

April 10. tuth&st14M

A New Novel.

To the LADIES of Philadelphia.

This Day is Published by

MATHEW CAREY,

118, Market street,

Price, bound, five eighths of a dollar, sewed in marble paper, half a dollar,

Charlotte, a tale of Truth,

IN TWO VOLUMES.

By Mrs. ROWSON, of the New Theatre, Philadelphia, Author of Victoria, the Inquisitor, the Fille de Chambre, &c.

Of Charlotte, the Reviewers have given the following character.

IT may be a Tale of Truth, for it is not unnatural, and it is a tale of real distress.—Charlotte, by the artifice of a teacher, recommended to a school, from humanity rather than a conviction of her integrity, or the regularity of her former conduct, is enticed from her governess, and accompanies a young officer to America.—The marriage ceremony, if not forgotten, is postponed, and Charlotte dies a martyr to the inconstancy of her lover, and treachery of his friend.—The situations are artless and affecting—the descriptions natural and pathetic; we should see for Charlotte if such a person ever existed, who for one error scarcely, perhaps, deserved so severe a punishment. If it is a fiction, poetic justice is not, we think, properly distributed.

Said Carey has just published,

A 2 sheet map of Kentucky

compiled by Elihu Barker, price one dollar and two thirds.

War Atlas, containing maps of France, Germany, Spain, Italy, the United Provinces, the Netherlands, and the West Indies. Price two dollars.

Map of New Jersey—Half a dollar.

Maps of Vermont, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia——Price three eighths of a dollar each.

April 29. tuth&s3w

—NO. 21—

Second street, between Market and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia.

POYNTELL'S

AMERICAN MANUFACTORY OF

PAPER HANGINGS,

WHERE he keeps up a constant stock of ten thousand pieces for sale, comprising every variety of colours, in grounds and figures, of the most modern and tasty patterns, for every part of a house. The perfection attained in this manufactory, in peculiar neatness of workmanship, durability of colours, variety in designs, and good quality of the paper, will be found to exceed any European papers at the same moderate prices.

An elegant variety of rich fancy festoon & narrow borders, and of stucco and other coloured pannel papers.

Plain grounds made to any colour or shade.

Wholesale orders for any quantity, from the country or for exportation, executed on a short notice, on advantageous terms, on usual credit.

In addition to the above assortment, he has a beautiful variety of

French paper hangings

of very superior quality, (Paris manufactory) with a variety of Rich Borders.

April 25 tuth&s2w

Treasury Department,

Revenue Office, April 19, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the office of the Commissioner of the Revenue until the sixth of May next inclusively, for the supply of all Rations, which may be required during the current year, at the city of Philadelphia, for the recruiting service.

The rations to be furnished are to consist of the following articles, viz

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or 3 4 of a pound pork
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whisky
One quart of salt,
Two quarts vinegar } Per 100 rations
Two pounds soap }
One pound candles }

April 2.. mw&s2w

The Public are cautioned to

beware of counterfeited Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States, and Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America, several of which have appeared in circulation within a few days past; they are a good general imitation of the genuine Bills, but may be distinguished by the following

MARKS.

Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States.

ALL that have appeared have the letter F. for their Alphabetical Mark.

The Texture of the Paper is thicker and whiter and it takes the ink more freely than the genuine paper.

The O. in the word Company is smaller than the M. and other letters of that word, so that a line extended from the top of the O, to touch the top of the M. would extend considerably above the range of the whole word.

In the word United the letters are narrower and closer together than the rest of the bill

The *i* and *f* in the word promise are not parallel, the *f* inclining much more forward than the *i*.

The engraving is badly executed, the strokes of all the Letters are stronger and the device in the margin particularly is much coarser and appears darker than in the true bills. Some of the counterfeits bear date in 1791—Whereas the Bank was not in operation till December, and no five dollar bills were issued in that year.

Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America.

ALL that have appeared have the letter B. for their alphabetical mark.

They are printed on a paper nearly similar to that of the counterfeit Five Dollar Notes above described; the engraving is better executed, and they approach nearer to the appearance of the genuine bills.

The fine ruled lines through the word *Twenty*, in the body of the bill, are in number thirteen in the genuine bills, and but twelve in the counterfeits.

The word *Company* is much like the same word in the Five Dollar Bills as described above, the *o* being less than the *m*, and others following.

There is no stroke to the *t* in the word *North* whereas in the genuine bills the stroke is well defined.

The letters *ent* in the word *Twenty*, to the left hand at the bottom, do not come down to the line, but are so cut as to give an irregular appearance to the word, the *Tw* and the *y* going below them.

The signature J. Nixon, has the appearance of being written with lamb-black and oil, and differs from other inks used in printing the bills and the cashier's signature.

It is supposed these forgeries were committed in some of the Southern States, as all the counterfeits that have appeared, have come from thence, and two persons have been apprehended in Virginia, on suspicion of being the author of them.

The reward of *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS* will be paid to any Person or Persons who shall discover and prosecute to conviction the several offenders of the following descriptions or any of them, viz.

The person or persons, who manufactured the paper on which the Bills are printed.

The person or persons, who engraved the plates.

The printer or printers, of the bills.

Every person who has acted as a principal in any other way, in the counterfeiting and uttering the said bills.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1794

April 22, 1794,

Other counterfeit bills

of the Bank of the United States have appeared in circulation.

The denomination is of TWENTY DOLLARS, and the alphabetical mark is the letter B.

They may be distinguished from the genuine by the following MARKS:

The paper of the counterfeits is of a more tender texture and glossey surface than the genuine, and there is no water mark in them.

The letter C. in the word Cashier, in the true bills is strongly marked, whereas in the counterfeits, the whole letter is a fine hair stroke, evidently in an unfinished state. The letter *a* in the word demand, is badly formed and the whole word ill done, and there is no comma at the end of it, as there is in the genuine bills.

The marginal device, is much darker in the false, than in the genuine bills owing to the shade strokes being coarser, much nearer together, and consequently much more numerous. This difference strikes the eye at first view.

The same reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, will be paid for apprehending, & prosecuting to conviction the several above described Offenders in respect to this, as to the last described bills.

THOMAS WILLING, President of the Bank United States.
JOHN NIXON, President of the Bank of North America.

By order of the Committees of the Respective Boards.

TO BE SOLD,

A large elegant House, and Lot of Ground,

IN an eligible situation,—also a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the House is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in size, or convenience.

For particulars apply to the printer.

m&thtf

Lately Published.

SOLD BY

Thomas Dobson,

No. 41, SOUTH SECOND-STREET:

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March 17. tuth&sgw

The Ground Plan

OF THE

City and Suburbs

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

TAKEN FROM ACTUAL SURVEY.

IT is with pleasure that the publisher has to inform his subscribers and the public in general, that the plate is now under the hands of the engraver, and in greater forwardness than was at first contemplated. At the same time he begs leave to remind them, that subscription papers are still open at most of the noted book-stores in the city; and that he hopes from the whole of them to be enabled to form such a respectable catalogue of names, as will do a credit to the work, as well as afford a reasonable encouragement to the undertaker.

Those who are desirous of further information are requested to call on

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April 14. m&thtf

ESSENCE

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April 24. tuth&s 3w

Advertisement.

THE relations of Mr Thomas Curtis, formerly of Ellicott's Upper Mills, and lately of the City of Washington, deceased, are desired to apply and have his affairs settled.

City of Washington, April 22, 1764.

M. 5 m&th4w

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April 17. tuth&stf

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Eleven volumes of this work are now published, and the XIIth is in some forwardness.

On the first of September, 1792, the price of subscription was increased TEN dollars on all setts not taken before that time. The subscription is still open on these terms, and if any copies remain by the first of July next, the price will be raised TEN dollars more, on any copies which may be subscribed for after that period.

*** As many of the subscribers have taken only two, three or four, &c. volumes, they are earnestly requested to take up and pay for the remaining volumes, as it becomes difficult to complete the setts, and the publisher does not hold himself bound to make up any setts after the first day of July next.

April 22. m&th6w.

Scheme of a Lottery,

To raise 39,900 Dollars, on 266,000 Dollars, deducting 15 per Cent. from the Prizes—this Lottery consists of 38,000 Tickets, in which there are 14,539 Prizes and 23,461 Blanks, being about one and an half Blanks to a Prize.

THE Directors of the Society for establishing Useful Manufactures, having resolved to erect LOTTERIES for raising ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, agreeably to an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, have appointed the following persons to superintend and direct the drawing of the same, viz. Nicholas Low, Rufus King, Herman Le Roy, James Watson, Richard Harrison, Abijah Hammond, and Cornelius Ray, of the city of New-York—Thomas Willing, Joseph Ball, Matthew M'Conel and Andrew Bayard, of the city of Philadelphia—His Excellency Richard Howell, Esq. Elias Boudinot, General Elias Dayton, James Parker, John Bayard, Doctor Lewis Dunham, Samuel W. Stockton, Joshua M. Wallace, Joseph Bloomfield, and Elisha Boudinot, of New-Jersey, who offer the following Scheme of a Lottery, and pledge themselves to the public, that they will take every assurance and precaution in their power to have the Monies paid by the Managers, from time to time, as received, into the Banks at New-York and Philadelphia, to remain for the purpose of paying Prizes, which shall be immediately discharged by a check upon one of the Banks.

SCHEME:

	Prize of	Dollars is
1	20,000	20,000
1	10,000	10,000
2	5,000	10,000
5	2,000	10,000
10	1,000	10,000
20	500	10,000
100	100	10,000
300	50	15,000
1000	20	20,000
2000	15	30,000
3000	12	36,000
8100	10	81,000
14,539 Prizes.		262,000
23,461 Blanks.	First drawn number,	2,000
	Last drawn number,	2,000

38,000 Tickets at 7 Dollars each is 266,000

The drawing will commence, under the inspection of a Committee of the Superintendants, as soon as the Tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

The Superintendants have appointed John N. Cumming, of Newark, Jacob R. Hardenberg, of New-Brunswick, and Jonathan Rhea, of Trenton, as immediate Managers thereof, who have given ample security for discharging the trust reposed in them.

☞ In order to secure the punctual payment of the Prizes, the Superintendants of the Lottery have directed that the Managers shall each enter into bonds in 40,000 dollars, with four sufficient securities, to perform their instructions, the substance of which is

I. That whenever either of the Managers shall receive the sum of Three Hundred Dollars, he shall immediately place the same in one of the Banks of New-York or Philadelphia, to the credit of the Governor of the Society, and such of the Superintendants as live in the city where the monies are placed, to remain there until the Lottery is drawn, for the paymnt of the Prizes.

II. The Managers to take sufficient security for any Tickets they may trust, otherwise to be responsible for them.

III. To keep regular books of Tickets sold, Monies received and paid into the Bank, abstracts of which shall be sent, monthly, to the Governor of the Society.

Paterson, January 1, 1794.

On application to either of the above gentlemen, information will be given where tickets may be had.

February 24. tu&stf.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

Old Lisbon Wine of a

superior quality in pipes, imported in the ship Wilmington.

OLD SHERRY WINE of the first quality in quarter casks, imported in the brig Nancy capt. Gwin, from Cadiz.

SHELLED ALMONDS and a few kegs of RAISINS, imported in ditto.

Particular TENERIFFE WINES, in pipes hhds. and quarter casks, imported in the ship Thomas, capt. Skinner.

A few quarter casks of old particular bill of exchange MADEIRA WINE.

George Meade,

Who has also, just arrived and for sale

A SMALL CARGO OF

Lisbon Salt.

A quantity of empty BAGS for sale.

April 5. w&s1m.

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BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETINGS,
RAVENS DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,

And for sale at the stores of the subscriber in Walnut street, No. 22

John Donnaldson.

April 4. d1w w&s1

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